



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

are wise digressions, a long discussion of the Baconian theory of Science, a discrimination between the feminine and the masculine nose, a dissertation on national noses, and altogether more good reading than is usually found within the compass of so small a volume. We are glad that so pleasant a work has been brought within the reach of American readers.

-
8. — *Life in China*. By REV. WILLIAM C. MILNE, M. A., for many years Missionary among the Chinese. With four Original Maps. London: G. Routledge & Co. 1857. 16mo. pp. 520.

THIS is one of the most interesting of the numerous books about China which have in these last years come under our notice. If less complete than the work of Mr. Williams, and less finished in its style than that of Mr. Fortune, it is more readable than either. The author has high qualifications for his task. He resided in China for more than thirteen years, stationed at different points, Macao, Tinghai, Ningpo, and Shanghai. He acquired the Chinese language and manners so perfectly, that he travelled thirteen hundred miles in the heart of the country, through three of the most populous provinces, without detection or suspicion. He maintained constant and intimate intercourse with natives of all classes, and kept a daily journal of his observations and experiences.

He prefaces his personal narrative by an extended discussion of the common notions of foreigners about China and the Chinese, treating in order the subjects of odd manners, pigtailed, little feet of women, long nails, fans, rice-paper pictures, processions, carved ivory balls, lanterns, chopsticks, rat-eating, bird's-nest soup, infanticide, and want of heart, which are associated by almost all Christians with the name of the Celestial Empire. His explanation and correction of errors in regard to these things will help readers to a more just idea of this misunderstood nation. Indeed, the whole volume is a protest against the prejudices and the superficial judgments of unfair observers and critics. Mr. Bayard Taylor is rebuked for his shallow generalization, that "the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth." Mr. Milne affirms that this is far from the truth, and gives the people, on the whole, a high rank among the nations for honesty, purity, and intelligence. Even to their religion he is tolerant, and his horror at their idolatry is much less than might be expected from a missionary. He regards the ground as good ground for Christian efforts, and looks upon the signs of the time as auspicious for the prosecution of evangel-

ical labor. Like all writers of his class, he points out the remarkable likeness between the rites of Buddhism and those of Romanism.

In his discussion of religions in China, — which includes a curious account of the Jewish community at Kaifung, their history and their manuscripts, as well as a sketch of Mohammedanism, — we are surprised to miss any adequate notice of the influence of Confucius, or of the extent to which his writings are read and his doctrines received. This is a singular defect in the volume. If a chapter upon the Chinese sage had been substituted for the long dissertation upon the form and origin of “pagodas,” the book would have gained in value. We must add, that vulgarisms of expression, such as “rather taken with,” “pitched into,” “hove in sight,” “agog,” and the like, are more frequent than they ought to be in such a book.

9. — *The Tent and the Khan : a Journey to Sinai and Palestine.* By ROBERT WALTER STEWART, D. D., Leghorn. With Map and Illustrations. Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Sons. 1857. 8vo. pp. 542.

DR. STEWART'S work, issued three years after his return from the Holy Land, bears throughout the evidence of conscientious and careful preparation. The opinions expressed in it on the subject of Scripture Geography are matured after diligent reading and laborious investigation, and are entitled to more weight than the impressions of an ordinary tourist. There is no attempt here to set aside by bold conjecture the views of previous observers; and where there is dissent from these views, it is fortified by good reasons. In regard to the site of Mount Sinai, this writer strongly advocates the opinion of Lepsius, against the traditions of the Church and the conviction of most who have recently written about the Sinaitic question.

The route which he followed from the Mount of Moses to the Holy Land was an unusual one, which we have seen described by no English writer. And though such a deviation from the track of travel hindered him from reaching the capital of Edom, yet the marks and notes by the way of Nukhl which he has given, are more valuable than any new description of Petra could be. In Palestine he visited some out-of-the-way places; and he is able to verify some hypotheses, and to correct some mistakes, of previous travellers.

The minuteness of detail and the almost scholastic character of the discussions, will abate much of the interest which so able a book ought to secure. Though generally a correct writer, Dr. Stewart is not